

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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RENMIN RIBAO ON NUCLEAR RACE, SS-20'S IN ASIA

HK070802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 7

[Commentator's article: "The U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Arms Race Threatens World Peace"]

[Text] At present the dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union centering on the MRBM issue has entered a new round. Neither side is yielding, as they are embroiled in fierce arguments, and the trend is for further great intensification of the nuclear arms race. This cannot but cause concern.

Not long ago, the United States put forward to the Soviet Union a new proposal for talks on reducing MRBM's, advocating that the two countries reach a "provisional agreement" stipulating that the United States would greatly reduce the number of its Pershing-II and cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe, while the Soviet Union would reduce the number of its land-based MRBM warheads worldwide to the same level as that of the United States. The Soviet Union immediately rejected the U.S. proposal and repeated its disarmament proposal put forward last December, which demanded that the United States abandon its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe, while the Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce the number of its MRBM's in the European theater to the level of the nuclear forces of Britain and France. The Soviet Union again proposed on 3 May that it could reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear carrier rockets and warheads to the level of NATO, including Britain and France.

These U.S. and Soviet proposals conspicuously reflect the calculations of each side in the nuclear disarmament issue. The United States is attempting to limit and weaken Soviet superiority in land-based MRBM's in the European and Asian theaters and to deploy new missiles in Europe and reach parity with the Soviet Union; while the Soviet Union seeks, through negotiations, to wreck the U.S. plan to deploy new missiles in Europe and limit British and French nuclear strength, and thus preserve its own superiority in land-based MRBM's and maintain its threat to Western Europe. Recently the two sides have on the one hand accused each other of lack of sincerity in disarmament and pressed each other for concessions; and on the other they have threatened each other. The United States has threatened that should the two sides fail to reach agreement, it will start deploying new missiles in Europe at the end of this year, as originally planned; and the Soviet Union has responded by declaring that if the United States deploys any new missiles in Europe, it will take "prompt and effective" countermeasures. It has also threatened to deploy missiles close to the United States. It can be seen that while the two superpowers are conducting nuclear disarmament talks, a further escalation of the nuclear arms race is gestating, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war. This poses a grave threat to European security and world peace.

The MRBM race between the two superpowers is in fact an important aspect of their long rivalry for possession of Europe. In order to contend for hegemony, the Soviet Union and the United States are constantly expanding their armed forces in the European theater, causing a serious East-West military confrontation. In the latter part of the 1970's, in the wake of the development of a new generation of MRBM's, the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States entered a new stage. In 1977, the Soviet Union successfully developed and started to deploy new multiwarhead SS-20 missiles, bringing about a major change in the balance of military power in the European theater.

In order to deal with this situation, the United States, after repeated consultations with its West European allies, issued a decision on "catching up in the replenishing armaments" at the NATO meeting at the end of 1979; this said that the United States would manufacture two new types of MRBM, the Pershing-II and the land-based Cruise missile, and start deploying them in five West European countries including West Germany from the end of 1983, to counter the Soviet SS-20's. This growing nuclear expansion between the Soviet Union and the United States caused disquiet among the people of Western Europe. In recent years the masses in many countries have repeatedly whipped up a peace movement opposed to the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race. Their just aspirations to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war have naturally gained the sympathy of people throughout the world.

The arms expansion and war preparation activities of the two superpowers are worldwide. They are carrying on a fierce arms race not only in Europe but also in Asia. The United States has advocated that the missiles removed from the European theater by the Soviet Union must be dismantled and not transferred east. The Soviet Union has insisted that the MRBM's removed from the European theater be transferred to the Asian theater to deal with a so-called Asian nuclear threat. It is very evident that if the sole result of these disarmament negotiations is to allow the Soviet Union to transfer its highly mobile SS-20's from the European to the Asian theater, this cannot provide a genuine guarantee for West European security and can only add a new and complex factor to the international situation and intensify the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race in Asia. This attempt of the Soviet Union cannot but arouse grave concern among Asian countries close to the Soviet Union, including China. It goes without saying that if the Soviet Union really wants to reduce the number of its SS-20's in the European theater, then it should destroy these missiles and should certainly not move them somewhere else. Moreover, the Soviet Union has already deployed a large number of SS-20's in its Asian regions, which pose a very great threat to the security of Asian countries. Hence, it is held that the Soviet Union should also greatly reduce the number of these missiles in the Asian theater.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons have been going on intermittently for as long as 1 and 1/2 years without any progress at all. The fundamental reason for this is that each of the two superpowers has no intention of reducing its nuclear strength but rather of making use of the opportunity of negotiations to weaken its opponent and gain military superiority.

Although the two superpowers have said a lot about disarmament, and held bilateral disarmament talks year after year, in fact they have not reduced their armaments by one single missile or one single weapon; on the contrary, their armories are building up every day and the momentum of the arms race is being stepped up. This is the greatest satire on the self-professed U.S.-Soviet "sincerity for disarmament." Today, the two superpowers have already advanced very far along the road of the arms race, and the peoples of the world strongly demand that they immediately change over to new ways and take a serious and responsible approach to the disarmament question. Whether they are really sincere about disarmament will be tested by what they actually do in nuclear disarmament and other disarmament issues.



RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

HK090406 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 7

["Background Material" by Fang Min: "The Mutually Confrontational Disarmament Proposals"]

[Text] The next round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on European medium-range nuclear weapons will open 17 May. Both sides are now more fiercely wrangling with each other over issues involved in the negotiations. Recently, both Soviet and U.S. leaders have put forward new proposals and required the other side to respond. But their new proposals show that serious differences over the medium-range missile issue still exist between them.

The United States has put forward two proposals with regard to the medium-range nuclear weapon issue. The first one was the "zero option" which was put forward in November 1981. According to this formula, the Soviet Union should dismantle all of its SS-20, SS-5 land-based medium-range missiles, and the United States will not deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe, so that medium-range missiles of both sides will thus number zero. After this proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union, through repeated consultations with its European allies, the United States put forward a new proposal on 30 March, which suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union may conclude an "interim agreement" to greatly reduce the number of missiles the United States has planned to deploy in Europe and to reduce the number of warheads carried by Soviet missiles deployed throughout the world to the same level as held by the United States. The new U.S. proposal reflects the basic position it has maintained at the nuclear negotiations. The United States holds that the balance of medium-range nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States is uneven and is tipped in favor of the Soviet Union. This is particularly the case in the field of land-based medium-range missiles. Therefore, the United States has maintained that the negotiations between the two nations should first be concentrated on land-based medium-range missiles and efforts should be made to equalize the number of warheads carried by medium-range missiles. It has also stressed that the nuclear forces of Britain and France are independent strategic forces and should not be covered by the bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. According to U.S. official data, the Soviet Union now has 351 SS-20 missiles which carry a total of 1,053 warheads. By adding the warheads carried by SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, the total number of warheads carried by Soviet medium-range missiles exceeds 1,300. But the number of missile warheads that the United States plans to deploy in Europe is still far smaller than that. Obviously, the purpose of U.S. proposals, whether the "zero option" or the interim proposal, is to weaken and restrict the superiority of Soviet land-based medium-range missiles, especially the superiority of the SS-20 missiles which can each carry three warheads.

Since the negotiations started, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of proposals, and the new Soviet leadership has also put forward two proposals. The first one was put forth in December last year, which required that the United States give up the plan to deploy new missiles in Europe in exchange for the reduction in the number of land-based medium-range missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe to the level of missiles owned by France and Britain. After the United States put forth its new proposal to calculate on the basis of warhead numbers, the Soviet Union also announced its new proposal on 3 May, indicating that it is ready to "reach an agreement on the balance of European nuclear potency, including carriers and warheads." It also reiterated that the nuclear forces of Britain and France must be taken into account. The Soviet Union's viewpoint, which it has repeatedly emphasized at the negotiations, is that a basic parity now exists between the medium-range nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and NATO.

According to data published by the Soviet Union, if the Europe-based and carrier-based U.S. aircraft, which can carry nuclear weapons, and the forces of Britain and France are all included, NATO has 1,000 units of means of delivery and this number is basically equal to the Soviet capacity. Obviously, the Soviet disarmament proposal, which is based on the above number, is designed to prevent the United States from deploying new missiles in Europe and, at the same time, to maintain its existing superiority in the field of land-based medium-range missiles.

Thus, it can be easily seen that although both the Soviet Union and the United States have flaunted their "sincerity toward disarmament," their disarmament disposals indicate that each of them has its own calculations to weaken the other side and to strengthen its own forces.

#### ADB FAILS TO DISCUSS PRC'S MEMBERSHIP REQUEST

OW080128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Manila, May 7 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Jiayong) -- The Asian Development Bank [ADB] concluded its 16th annual meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday without formally taking up China's request to regain its membership of the bank.

The question most concerning the general public is what attitude the bank's annual meeting of the Board of Governors takes toward China's application for joining the bank.

Last February, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian cabled to Masao Fujioka, president of the Asian Development Bank, notifying him of China's application for joining the bank -- the only inter-governmental organization in which China's legitimate seat has been usurped by the Taiwan authorities. This justified request of China received support from many countries' representatives during the meeting.

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata pointed out that "China is an important country in Asia and its inclusion in the roster of the bank will enhance the regional character of the bank." He also said that the bank can benefit from "the wealth of experience and history" of China.

Ahmad Naik, secretary of the Economic Affairs Division of Pakistan's Commerce Ministry, reiterated his government's support for the restoration to China of its seat in the bank and urged the bank to take up the question immediately. He said since China has decided to join the bank, "the matter has now assumed greater urgency and needs to be dealt with on a top priority basis."

Pressing for a quick decision by the bank on China's request, the Nepalese representative said to admit China into the bank "would enhance the reputation and effectiveness of the bank." Some representatives argued that the Asian bank should cover the whole region and China, with its great population and rich experiences in construction, should not be excluded.

While the French representative expressed unreserved support extended by his government for China's application, Japanese Financial Minister Noburu Takeshita pledged support in principle for China's effort to regain its seat in the bank. Takeshita said his government recognizes only one China and it is the People's Republic of China that is the sole legitimate government representing the Chinese people. Such views were shared by the Indian representative and many others.

However, the annual meeting failed to formally take up the question of China's application, let alone taking any concrete actions, merely because of the U.S. obstruction. Prior to the meeting, responsible figures of the U.S. Government made speeches one after another opposing the expulsion of Taiwan from the bank. They claimed that if Taiwan was deprived of its membership, the United States would find it difficult to support the bank. Addressing a press conference during the three-day meeting, the U.S. representative, Secretary of Treasury Donald T. Regan, once again voiced opposition to depriving Taiwan of its membership of the Asian Bank.

Asian Development Bank President Masao Fujioka told a press conference after the meeting that China's request to join the bank had received "wide support". But he added that the meeting failed to agree on how to deal with Taiwan.

#### XINHUA CITES TASS ON SOVIET CSCE POSITION

OW070947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has formally announced that it "is prepared to adopt the revised draft of the final document of the Madrid conference as it was submitted on March 15 this year," TASS reported today.

The announcement was contained in an "address of the Soviet Union to the states participating in the Madrid meeting" released here today. The revised draft of the final document was submitted by six neutral and non-aligned states.

The address said the Soviet Union is prepared to adopt the revised draft although it "takes no account of a number of the Soviet Union's substantial considerations." As by now "the positions of all the participating states have been defined with utmost clarity" and "possibilities for further productive talks have virtually been exhausted", the address maintained that "the successful completion of the Madrid meeting is within reach." The document introduced in March by some neutral and non-aligned states reportedly urged Western governments at the 35-nation Madrid European Security Review Conference to drop or soften demands for improved human rights conduct in the Soviet Union. However, the United States and some Western countries have objected to the draft accord on the grounds that it does not pay sufficient attention to human rights questions.

#### USSR Rejects Western Proposal

OW070949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Madrid, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet delegate Anatoly Kovalev today turned down a new proposal of the Western countries at the European Security Review Conference here, thus once again hampering the efforts for an early close of the conference.

It is reported that Kovalev read out a letter from Yuriy Andropov, saying that the Soviet Union is prepared to adopt the revised draft of the final document submitted by neutral and non-aligned countries. The Soviet delegate's speech won applause from the East European delegates but was opposed by the Western delegates.

The neutral and non-aligned countries at the conference submitted the revised draft on March 15 which did not mention the human rights problem that the United States has strongly asked for its inclusion in the final document. That draft was welcomed by the Soviet Union. On May 3, Western countries made a new proposal, suggesting some "minor and moderate amendments" to the draft of the neutral countries. It is reported that the new proposal focussed on the improvement of human rights.



U.S. ARMS PROPOSAL 'UNACCEPTABLE' TO USSR, GDR

OW081249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and Democratic Germany termed "unacceptable" the "interim proposal" advanced by the United States at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe, TASS reported today. A statement to this effect was contained in a joint communique issued at the end of the visit to the Soviet Union by a party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic.

The communique said that the U.S. proposal was designed "to deceive the public, rather than to attain a mutually acceptable agreement."

The communique accused the U.S. Administration of carrying out "unprecedented arms expansion programmes." It warned that should the United States deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union would take necessary counter measures.

The communique said the leaders of the two countries stood for a speedy conclusion of the Madrid talks whose final document should include a resolution to convene a European conference on disarmament.

The communique also condemned Israel and South Africa for their acts of aggression against neighboring countries and voiced support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples.

On bilateral relations, the communique pledged to improve the cooperation in the political and ideological fields and strengthen the integration of the economy of the two countries.

The delegation of Democratic Germany led by Erich Honecker arrived in Moscow for talks with Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders. They left Tashkent on May 5 after touring Soviet Central Asia.

KAMPUCHEA'S BOU THANG MEETS SOVIET ARMY LEADERS

OW062056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Top Soviet Army leaders met here yesterday with Defense Minister of the Kampuchean puppet regime Bou Thang and they discussed "problems of common concern," the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR reported today. Present at the meeting were Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, Vice Defense Ministers Nikolay Ogarkov and Semen Kurkotkin, Chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy Alexei Epishev [name as received] and Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations M. Sergeychik.

The newspaper gave no details of the discussion.

Observers here noted that talks between top Soviet Army leaders and Bou Thang, held at a time when invading Vietnamese troops suffered setbacks in their dry season offensive in Kampuchea and when Hanoi began to play its scheme of troop withdrawal, showed that the Soviets will continue to have a hand in the Kampuchean issue and interfere in the Southeast Asian affairs.

Bou Thang began his "official visit" here on May 4 at the invitation of the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov.



PRAVDA DECRIES IRANIAN CHARGES OF SPYING

OW062032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA today attacked the Iranian exposure of Soviet spy activities in Iran as an "anti-Soviet campaign." An article by the paper's editorial department says that the Iranian Tudeh Party charged by the Iranian Government "has never given the Soviet Union any secret information on Iran's military and political situation." It adds that the confessions of the Tudeh Party leaders were the results of compulsion by the Iranian authorities.

It says that the Soviet Union has lodged a strong protest with the Iranian Government against the recent expulsion by Iran of 18 Soviet diplomats on charges of espionage.

Soviet journals have repeatedly accused the Iranian Government of "whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign," and "to the detriment of Iranian interests," as they put it.

EXPULLED SOVIET DIPLOMATS LEAVE IRAN FOR HOME

OW072008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (XINHUA) -- 18 Soviet diplomats who were announced personae non grata by the Iranian Foreign Ministry on May 4 have left Iran in two groups. 15 of them left by a special plane this afternoon.

They were seen off by Soviet Ambassador V.K. Boldyrev amid slogans "Down with the USSR" and "Down with the Tudeh Party" shouted by Iranians at Tehran airport.

SOVIET GRAND MASTERS PLAY CHESS IN HANGZHOU

OW082030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Hangzhou, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Soviet chess grand masters Yuriy Balashov and Nino Gurieliy played their opening contest with their Chinese counterparts here this afternoon in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.

Yuriy Balashov drew with China's international master Liang Jinrong, while Nino Gurieliy defeated Wu Minqian, 22, a member of the Chinese team to the women's chess olympiads last year.

The two Soviet chess players arrived in Hangzhou May 6. They attended a reception given by Jin Linjun, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial Sports Committee, on May 7.

Tomorrow, Youriy Balashov will meet 20-year-old Ye Rongguang of Zhejiang and Nino Gurieliy will play with Kuang Xinji of Guangdong in their second contest in China. They are scheduled to visit Shanghai on May 11.

MATERIALS ON HIJACKING OF CAAC PLANE TO S. KOREA

## Shen Tu Message to Pilot

OWO61440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), today sent a telegram to Wang Daixun, captain of the CAAC airliner No 296, which was hijacked to South Korea.

On behalf of the entire CAAC staff, he expressed sincere solicitude to the crew of the plane and, through them, to all the passengers.

He said: "I am approaching the civil aviation authorities of South Korea in arranging a special visit to Seoul to take care of the matter."

Shen Tu said he hoped that the passengers and crew would take good care of themselves.

## Shen Will Go To Seoul

OWO61454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), will lead a work group and leave Beijing at 8:00 hours (local time) May 7 by special plane for South Korea to take the passengers and crew members of the hijacked plane home and to attend to affairs with regard to the hijacking, CAAC announced tonight.

His party will be composed of 33 people including the CAAC work group and the crew of his special plane.

## Passengers Moved to Seoul

OWO61554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The passengers and crew members on board the hijacked aircraft No 296 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) were moved from Chunchon City, South Korea, to Seoul at 9 a.m. today, reported the Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

After the CAAC plane was hijacked to the Chunchon military airfield yesterday afternoon, the passengers and crew members were taken to a hotel in Chunchon City, east of Seoul, last night.

It was reported that the six hijackers have been detained by the South Korean military authorities.

## ICAO Officials Comment

OWO61630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Assad Kotaite, president of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and Lambert, secretary general, in a cable to the South Korean authorities expressed their grave concern over the unlawful seizure of a plane of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

The cable was sent yesterday CAAC said, to the foreign minister, minister of transportation and director general of the Civil Aviation Bureau of South Korea, from the ICAO headquarters in Montreal.

Kotaite and Lambert said they were gravely concerned by the unlawful seizure of the CAAC plane. They expressed confidence that South Korea was sparing no effort for the safe release of the passengers and crew and the aircraft, and that the perpetrators would be brought to justice in conformity with ICAO assembly resolutions and the 1970 Hague convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, to which South Korea is a party.

According to an earlier news report, the Chinese Government has requested the South Korean authorities to return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers and hand over to the Chinese side the criminals that hijacked the plane, in accordance with related articles of international civil aviation conventions.

A spokesman for the South Korean authorities has expressed willingness to handle the hijacking in the spirit of international conventions for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, YONHAP NEWS AGENCY of South Korea reported.

#### Shen Tu Departs for Seoul

OW070300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), left Beijing this morning for Seoul to take the passengers and crew members of the hijacked plane home and to attend to affairs with regard to the hijacking.

In a written statement to Chinese and foreign pressmen at the airport, Shen Tu said: "It is my hope that the South Korean side will cooperate fully with the Chinese side and bring a proper solution to the incident as soon as possible, in the spirit of the relevant international conventions."

He added: "On May 5, 1983, CAAC airliner No 296, a Trident, was hijacked by Zhuo Changren, An Weijian and four other armed thugs and forced to land in Chuncheon airfield in South Korea. On behalf of the Chinese people, I am now leaving for Seoul to attend to the affair."

Shen Tu is leading a ten-member working group, including Lu Ruiling, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the CAAC; Cao Yanhua, director, and Hua Jiajin, deputy director, of the Security Department of the CAAC; Bai Zhijian, deputy chief of the Secretariat of the CAAC General Office; and CAAC officials Jiang Zhengcai, Xu Guangjian, Qian Wenrong, interpreter Li Keli and doctor Liu An.

When asked whether there was any legal advisor among the working group, Lu Ruiling said the group included people who knew law. He also said that the plane would land at the Kimpo International Airport in Seoul after a flight of about three hours, via Shanghai.

## Shen Arrives in Seoul

OW070740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) who leads a Chinese working group, arrived in Seoul, South Korea, at 11:30 a.m. today.

Shen Tu and his party arrived in Seoul to arrange the passage home for the passengers and crew of a hijacked CAAC plane and attend to affairs with regard to the hijacking.

Director General of the South Korean Civil Aviation Bureau Chol Yong-kim sent a message to Shen Tu yesterday, agreeing to his going to Seoul.

## CAAC Consults S. Koreans

OW080752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), and his working group had preliminary consultations with the South Korean side in Seoul yesterday afternoon on the matter of a hijacked CAAC airliner, according to a report from Seoul today.

The consultations will continue this morning.

Yesterday the Chinese working group went to a military hospital to see the two hospitalized crew members (a pilot and a radio operator) who were attacked and wounded from gun shots by the hijackers. Later, the group visited the captain and six other crew members of the hijacked Chinese airliner No 296 at Sheraton Hotel. In the evening, the working group visited all the passengers of the hijacked aircraft at the same hotel. When the passengers and crew members saw Shen Tu and members of the group, they all were deeply moved, and some to tears. Shen Tu conveyed to them the solicitude from their families, relatives, and the people of the motherland. "I'll go home with all of you together," Shen Tu told them.

## ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Commentary

HK080059 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1317 GMT 7 May 83

[Commentary by Chen Zeping and Zhang Muyou: "It Would Be Best To Observe the Conventions and Solve the Problem Satisfactorily"]

[Text] The Chinese civil airliner No 296 was hijacked by six armed thugs including Zhuo Changren and An Weijian on 5 May and landed at Chunchon in South Korea. This incident has aroused the serious concern of the Chinese people and world opinion. On 7 May, Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, personally led a work group to Seoul to deal with this affair. This fully illustrates China's serious and earnest approach to this matter.



The use of violence or any other illegal means to hijack a plane is extremely barbaric and disgraceful behavior that has always been opposed by upright people of good will. The "Convention on Banning the Illegal Hijacking of Aircraft" signed at The Hague in 1970 explicitly pointed out: Unlawfully hijacking or taking control of an aircraft in flight endangers life and property, seriously affects airline operations, and damages the confidence of the world's peoples in the safety of civil aviation. Hence it is stipulated that the countries concerned must handle such incidents in the proper manner and severely punish such crimes. The relevant provisions were reiterated in the "Convention on Banning Unlawful Activities Endangering Civil Aviation Safety" signed at Montreal in 1971, and in other relevant conventions.

With regard to the 5 May hijacking, the Chinese attitude is extremely explicit, and that is, she demands that in accordance with the relevant provisions of the aforesaid international civil aviation conventions, South Korea return the aircraft including all crew members and passengers to the Chinese civil aviation authorities, and hand over to China the criminals who hijacked the plane. These demands are completely proper and reasonable. At present the relatives and friends of the aircrew and passengers are worrying about their fate, while the people of the motherland yearn for their speedy return; people at home and abroad have the greatest hatred for the hijackers and are extremely angry at their crime. In these circumstances, where are the "humanity" and "human rights" so often mentioned if the completely reasonable demands of the Chinese side are not met and the criminals who hijacked the plane are allowed to remain at large without being handed back to China to be dealt with?

According to foreign press agencies, the aircraft's crew members and passengers have been taken into Seoul, while the six hijackers have been detained. South Korea is a signatory of the aforesaid Hague convention. We hope that the South Korean side can truly and fully cooperate with China in the spirit of the provisions of the international conventions, so as to resolve this case as quickly as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

HK080722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 83 p 6

[Article by Bai Xue: "So Much for 'Troop Withdrawal'"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities, making a great show of being earnest, invited a large number of Western journalists to Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City "to witness" the scene of Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" in order to demonstrate Hanoi's "sincerity" about withdrawal. However, judging by the reports of these Western journalists over the past several days, there has been a multitude of flaws in the performance of this farce.

1. The Vietnamese authorities and the Phnom Penh puppets have come out with different versions of the numbers being "withdrawn." A UPI dispatch from Ho Chi Minh City reported that Hun Sen, "foreign minister" of the Phnom Penh puppet regime, said that 20,000 were being withdrawn this time, whereas a Vietnamese official gave the number as 10,000. The journalists pointed out that Vietnamese officials have still not announced the specific number of troops being withdrawn. The Vietnamese authorities do not want to and do not dare to publicly announce the number because this "withdrawal" is an out-and-out fraud. The different expressions used by Hun Sen and the Vietnamese official are effective proof of this.

2. The foreign journalists were unable to actually see Vietnamese troops crossing the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border and returning into Vietnam.

According to AFP, at the "crucial moment" when the Vietnamese troops were crossing the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border and returning into Vietnam, "the journalists were not there." What the journalists mainly saw were scenes of the "farewell ceremony" in Phnom Penh and the "welcoming ceremony" in Ho Chi Minh City. A dispatch from this press agency said that when the journalists arrived at the Vietnamese border on 2 May, it was said that "the 1,500 troops withdrawn on the first day of the withdrawal have now gone." Nobody could determine where these Vietnamese troops had gone.

3. "Partial withdrawal" can deceive neither world opinion nor the Vietnamese people. The response of the masses taking part in the Ho Chi Minh City "welcoming ceremony" was cold. A UPI dispatch from Ho Chi Minh City on 4 May reported that the city authorities had ordered that at least one person from every household must be standing by the roadside, to form a crowd lining the "welcoming ceremony" site. Despite that the crowds who came out on 3 May "were sparse and also silent." The people were "totally indifferent." An AP dispatch said that the people of southern Vietnam are "completely unenthusiastic" about the war in Kampuchea; young people have fled abroad to avoid being drafted and sent to fight in Kampuchea.

Contrary to the hopes of the Vietnamese authorities, the reports of the Western journalists were of no help to them, but actually exposed their hypocrisy. As an AFP dispatch said: This "withdrawal" carried out by Vietnam "is a propaganda measure, but judging by the foreign journalists' reports on the withdrawal, it has actually turned out to be a propaganda defeat."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT MITTERRAND'S VISIT

## Attends Banquet, Departs for Nanjing

HK061524 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] French President Mitterrand and his party left Xian by special plane this afternoon for Nanjing. They arrived in Xian from Beijing this morning.

After President Mitterrand and his party got off the plane, they were accompanied by Provincial Governor Li Qingwei and others on a visit to [passage indistinct] museum.

At 1420 this afternoon, the provincial people's government held a banquet in their honor. Governor Li Qingwei said at the banquet the France is a beautiful and richly endowed country with a long history and that the French people are a great people. The earthshaking revolutions in French history encouraged and inspired the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles. Over the past years, the scientific, technological and cultural exchanges as well as business contacts between China and France have constantly increased and expanded. This visit of President Mitterrand will remain in our memory as a happy occasion.

In his speech at the banquet, President Mitterrand said: We feel very happy to gather together with you under the same roof today. We thank you for your warm reception and hospitality. He said, Xian is an ancient capital city with historical value and a city under modern construction. The clay figures of warriors and horses which we saw today shows that China has a brilliant culture since ancient times.

After the banquet, President Mitterrand received the French teachers who came from France to work in the Xian Foreign Languages Institute. At 1730 this afternoon, Governor Li Qingwei, (Li Lianbi), vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Bai Jinian, provincial vice governor, (Zeng Ziqiang), mayor of Xian, (Deng Yunzhong), director, and (Gao Zhi), vice director of the provincial committee in charge of foreign affairs, went to the airport to see off President Mitterrand and his party.

## Visits Nanjing

OW061736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Mitterrand and his party flew to Nanjing from Xian. The guests were invited to a dinner this evening by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government. The dinner, given in the newly-built Jinling hotel, proceeded in a warm atmosphere. Gu Xiulian, China's first woman governor, in Jiangsu Province, proposed toasts to the French guests. In his toast, Mitterrand reiterated his aspiration for strengthening Sino-French cooperation.

## Leaves for Shanghai

OW080955 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand and his entourage concluded their visit to Nanjing and left for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon, accompanied by Minister of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke. Seeing President Mitterrand and his party off at the airport were: Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu; Jin Xun and Chen Huanyou, vice governors; He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Zhang Yaohua), mayor of Nanjing; and responsible persons of departments concerned. President Mitterrand and the other distinguished guests today also visited the Changjiang River bridge, the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum, the Ming tombs and the Xuanwuhu park.



## Honored at Shanghai Reception

OW081147 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France arrived in Shanghai by special plane this afternoon.

When President Mitterrand, accompanied by Chinese Minister of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke, descended the ramp from the airplane, Vice Mayor of Shanghai Ruan Chongwu, who was at the airport to greet the French president, warmly shook hands with him. On behalf of Mayor Wang Daohan, Vice Mayor Ruan Chongwu warmly welcomed President Mitterrand to Shanghai. Children presented flowers to President Mitterrand.

Also present at the airport were: Zhu Zhongbao, vice mayor of Shanghai; (Zhang Suping), secretary general of the municipal government; (Shi Qi), deputy director of the municipal foreign affairs office; (Gu Zhaoyuan), vice chairman of the municipal economic commission; and Jai Zhenzhi, director of the municipal foreign trade bureau. Zhou Nan, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France; and Malo, French ambassador to China; accompanied President Mitterrand to Shanghai. (Fu-bo-nan), French consul general in Shanghai, was also present at the airport.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a reception this evening in the banquet hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Hall in honor of French President Mitterrand and party. Vice Mayor Ruan Chongwu and President Mitterrand made speeches, wishing for further development to Sino-French friendly relations and cooperation.

Present at the reception were: Zhu Zongbao, vice mayor of Shanghai; Tan Jiazhen, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; and well-known figures of various circles and personages (?who are to visit France). Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France, were present at the reception. The distinguished French guests accompanying President Mitterrand to China attended the reception. Also present were Malo, French ambassador to China, and all the officials of the French Consulate General in Shanghai and their wives.

## Speaks at Nanjing University

OW071419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Nanjing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand gave a speech for more than 800 teachers and students at Nanjing University here today.

President Mitterrand said that few nations, so far apart from each other, have such evident affinity as France and China. He said his talks with the Chinese leaders indicate how the two governments would like to act together on preoccupations they are both inclined to. Their common views and fine cooperation have struck roots among the people of the two countries. Reviewing their cultural heritage and friendly contacts, he said that China has not disowned its civilization while finding sources of rejuvenation among its people.

Mitterrand said both France and China will resolutely defend their places among nations and are determined to build a future worthy of their past. He said that, without effort of the youth, it is impossible to enter a new era of technological progress in compliance with the trends of the world. President Mitterrand also described the measures and efforts made by his country to bring up the younger generation. He said that France has launched a grand program for training youth, which includes the development of professional and vocational training, so that more and more students can complete their education and get jobs which interest them and are also beneficial to society.



The French president pointed out that to know a nation one should acquaint oneself with that country. He said that 16 institutions of higher learning in France have reached agreement with 43 Chinese universities and colleges so that students of the two countries can have more opportunities to study and live together. The French president disclosed that China has decided to run a television program teaching French, an important decision to strengthen cultural exchanges between France and China. France is making preparations for opening the doors of more and more schools, institutions of higher learning, and laboratories to Chinese students, he added. President Mitterrand said that France is one of the developed countries, which boasts advanced technologies in the nuclear, electronics, medical and agricultural fields. China also has many advanced areas worth learning by France. Mitterrand concluded by saying: "You are the youth of a great and ancient country, and you are also the force of a new, dynamic country which is full of hope."

At the opening of the meeting, Acting President of Nanjing University Guo Quanzhi extended a warm welcome to President Mitterrand on behalf of the university's staff and student body. He also presented the French president with a university badge. Nanjing University was founded in 1902, and many noted scholars and scientists have taught there. Exchanges between the university and France in the fields of culture, education, science and technology date back many years.

In recent years, many French experts and scholars have come to teach in the university, and French students and visiting scholars have come to study or do research work. On the other hand, the university has sent an increasing number of students and teachers to study, do research work or participate in academic conferences in France.

Today, Mitterrand also toured the tomb of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, the Sun Tat-sen mausoleum, the Yangtze River bridge and Xuanwu lake, and cruised the river.

#### Confers Medal on Author

OW072048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 7 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today conferred the title Commander of the Legion of Honor on Ba Jin, the celebrated Chinese writer.

At the ceremony, Mitterrand called Ba Jin a great thinker as well as a great writer. Some of his works have been translated into French and are appreciated by their French readers. More will be translated. He said Ba Jin's works are sympathetic to humanity and instill resolution and will into oppressed nations. "Ba Jin has made great contributions to world civilization," the president said.

Ba Jin thanked Mitterrand for the honor, saying that it represents the president's respect for China's culture and is also the symbol of the French people's friendship with the Chinese people. He said that he would work still harder to develop friendship and cultural exchanges between the two peoples. Ba Jin presented the president with a copy of his "Selected Works of Ba Jin", a ten volume set.

Present at the ceremony were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, leaders of Shanghai municipality and Zhang Guangnian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

#### Departs Shanghai for Home

OW071730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 7 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand left here for home by special plane this evening at the end of his visit to China.

Mitterrand and his party were seen off at the airport by Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry, Zhou Nan, assistant foreign minister, Cao Keqing, Chinese ambassador to France, Ruan Chongwu and Zhu Zongbao, vice-mayors of Shanghai, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

This afternoon, Mitterrand and his party were guests at a reception given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

The French guests arrived here from Nanjing this afternoon.

Returns to Paris

OW081210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 8 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand returned here this morning after a five-day official visit to China.

Welcoming the president at the airport were Prime Minister Francois Pierre Mauroy and Madame Mitterrand.

Also present on the occasion was the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy Wang Jin.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S ROMANIAN VISIT

## Second-Round Talks Begin

OW061346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 6 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu briefed his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang on Romania's economic and political situation during their two-hour-long second rounds of talks here this morning.

In the cordial and friendly talks, Chinese sources said, Ceausescu explained in detail the work Romania has done and the measures taken to fulfil the ten-year program for Romania's economic development. The Romanian leader said that at present his country is giving priority to exploitation of energy and raw materials, speedy expansion of agriculture and water conservancy, improvement of the economic system and reform of the wage system.

On international affairs, Ceausescu said that the international situation is getting tenser and the danger of war is increasing. The international economic crisis has aggravated the contradictions between the rich and the poor countries and has thus become the most urgent problem in the present-day world. The Romanian leader stated that Romania supports all efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order. Ceausescu also made an account of Romania's relations with other countries and her positions on a number of international issues.

During the talks, Ceausescu highly evaluated the Romania-China relationship and expressed satisfaction with the incessant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

## Further on Ceausescu-Hu Talks

AU061607 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, continued at the State Council Palace today. The talks were attended by Romanian and Chinese officials.

During their new round of talks, the two sides continued to brief each other on the concerns of the RCP and the CPC and on achievements attained by the two countries and peoples in socialist construction. At the same time, the two sides discussed questions concerning the development of relations between the RCP and the CPC, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, as well as aspects of current topical international issues and of the communist and workers movement.

Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu reported on the enthusiastic activity carried out by our people -- closely united with the party -- to completely implement the 5-year plan provisions and achieve a new quality of work and life in all fields, to commendably fulfill the 12th congress decisions and those of the party national conference, and to build the comprehensively developed socialist society.

In his turn, Comrade Hu Yaobang presented the enthusiastic work performed by the Chinese people under the party leadership to implement the policy set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and to achieve the proposed goal: to turn the country into a powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry and science and with an increasingly improved living standard.

The RCP secretary general and the CPC Central Committee general secretary stressed that the socioeconomic development of the two countries and the successes achieved in socialist construction are a significant contribution to the general cause of socialism, social progress, and peace throughout the world. In examining the development of bilateral relations, the two party leaders greatly appreciated Romanian-Chinese relations which have expanded and developed constantly in the past year in the spirit of the ideas and principles of scientific socialism and on the basis of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and mutual assistance.

The two sides stressed that a decisive role in the successful development of Romanian-Chinese relations and in constantly deepening them was played by summit contacts and the orientations and understandings concluded on those important occasions. The two sides also stressed the great importance of strengthening cooperation between the RCP and the CPC to expand friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang reasserted the desire by both sides to deepen even more, in the spirit of trust, mutual esteem, and respect, the cooperation between the two parties and to increase contacts and consultations on questions of common interest, and to intensify exchanges of experience in socialist construction, being fully convinced that this will give an impetus to development generally and to Romanian-Chinese relations and will consolidate friendship even more between our peoples.

The RCP secretary general and the CPC Central Committee general secretary expressed the determination of the two parties to act to constantly expand and deepen relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China at a political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural level, and in other fields. They stressed that the important progress achieved in promoting bilateral cooperation and the increased economic potential of our countries create favorable preconditions for expanding the fruitful Romanian-Chinese cooperation even more. The two sides stressed the need to most effectively make use of existing possibilities to intensify production sharing and increase and diversify trade exchanges to the benefit and in the interests of our peoples, of their progress and prosperity, and of building the new system in the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang stressed that the RCP and CPC -- concerning themselves with the successful construction of socialism in their countries -- also pay particular attention to the development of international events and participate in efforts aimed at constructively solving the complex problems confronting the present-day world. They stressed the concern by their parties and country for the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, interference in internal affairs, violating the independence of other countries, redividing spheres of influence, maintaining and accentuating a climate of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, intensifying the arms race, and deepening the economic crisis and the gaps between countries.

The two sides stressed that it is more necessary than ever under the current circumstances for the peoples and the progressive forces everywhere to act in a closely united manner to stop the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and to firmly assert a new policy of cooperation and respect of national independence in the international arena and a policy of detente and peace.



During the talks, the two sides stressed the importance of stopping the arms race and proceeding to concrete and effective measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, under appropriate international supervision in order to ensure the supreme right of each nation to life, freedom, and peace. At the same time, they stressed the need to stop military conflicts and settle all differences between countries by peaceful means and negotiations alone on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and each people's right to develop as they desire without any outside interference. Stressing the profoundly negative effects of the economic crisis and of deepening gaps between the rich and poor countries on the mode of life of peoples, particularly of peoples in developing countries, the two sides stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order based on equality and equity that will ensure the progress of all nations as well as world economic and political stability. The two sides stressed that under the current international conditions it is imperatively necessary to act to democratize international life. They also emphasized the increased role devolving upon the developing countries and the nonaligned countries that can and must make one of the most important contributions to the struggle for peace and independence and for establishing equitable relations between countries.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang reiterated the RCP's and CPC's determination to actively struggle to strengthen cooperation between the communist and workers parties to achieve a new unity between them on the basis of full equal rights and each party's right to formulate its political line independently and in keeping with the concrete conditions in the country in which it is carrying out its activity, this being an essential condition to assert socialism in the world. The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem, and mutual understanding.

#### Dascalescu Hosts Luncheon

OW051638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, hosted a luncheon in honor of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at the Foreign Ministry here today.

The prime minister said in his toast that the Chinese Communist Party leader's visit to Romania and his talk with Nicolae Ceausescu will doubtlessly advance the good relations between the two countries to a new and higher stage.

Hu Yaobang responded by saying "Our friendship will certainly develop and our friendly cooperation in various fields will certainly go ahead steadily year after year." Attending the luncheon were members of Hu Yaobang's party, including Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezong, Li Shuzheng, Qian Qichen and Li Zewang. Present were Ion Dinca and Gheorghe Oprea, members of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first deputy prime ministers; Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and deputy prime minister; and Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister.

#### Hu, Dascalescu Hold Talks

OW061916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here this afternoon with Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and prime minister of the government.

Informed sources said they exchanged views in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on further developing the economic relations, trade and technical cooperation between China and Romania. Taking part in the talk on the Chinese side were Qiao Shi, Qian Qichen and Li Zewang. On the Romanian side were First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, Minister of Forest, Economy and Building Materials Ioan Florea, Secretary of the Council of Ministers Lucian Dragut, Vice-Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ion Stoian, and Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu.

#### Meets PLO Council President

OW070120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 6 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang met with Khalid al-Fahum, president of the National Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the guest house here tonight.

In a cordial conversation, Hu Yaobang reiterated the Chinese people's firm will to stand on the side of the Palestinian people and back their just cause as before. "The difficulties you encounter now are like the darkness before dawn. The cause of the Palestinian people are sure to win final victory, because justice is on your side and more and more people in the world will support you," he told al-Fahum.

Al-Fahum said that the Palestinian people will never forget China's enormous support to the Palestine cause and people. "Though we Palestinian people have encountered many difficulties in our struggle, we are determined to carry on the struggle," he stated. He conveyed the thanks and best wishes of Chairman Arafat to the Chinese Government, people and party.

Present on the occasion were Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Khalid Shaykh, permanent representative of the PLO in Romania, was also present.

#### Leaves Bucharest for Galati

OW070728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 7 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee this morning boarded Romanian president's helicopter for a ride to Galati in eastern Romania to view a modern iron and steel complex there.

The helicopter took off from the airport at 08:30 local time, escorted by three smaller helicopters. Also taking the trip were members of the Chinese leader's entourage, including Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezong, Li Shuzheng and Qian Qichen. The Chinese guests are accompanied on the trip by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

#### Visits Nuclear Power Plant

OW071339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Cernavoda, Romania, May 7 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang made a brief visit to Romania's first nuclear power station under construction at Cernavoda, eastern Romania, at noon today.

Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of Romania's National Committee for Atomic and Nuclear Energy, greeted the Chinese leader and guided him around the construction site. The project, undertaken by Romania with Canadian nuclear technology, was launched in 1980. It will be equipped with five generating units, 600,000 kw each.

Hu Yaobang inspected the site of the first generating unit, which is expected to be completed and go into operation in late 1985 or early 1986 after six years of construction. Mihulecea told the visitor that half of the equipment at the station is manufactured by Romania. Hu Yaobang said that Romania is going ahead of China in building nuclear power stations. "We'll send people here to learn from you," he added.

#### Praises Romanian Ties at Banquet

OW080234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Constanta, Romania, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang stated here today that from what he had seen in Romania since his arrival he had acquired a deeper understanding of the colossal feat undertaken by the Romanian people in building socialism.

"I am deeply convinced that the Romanian people can certainly create an even happier and more brilliant life under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by N. Ceausescu," he said while making a toast at the dinner given in his honor by the Constanta County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party this evening. The Chinese leader also stated that from his talks with N. Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders as well as from the affection shown him by the Romanian people, he has experienced the sincere fraternity of the Romanian people towards the Chinese people. "As I have already said on many occasions, the friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, having withstood long and severe tests, has pressed ahead despite winds and storms. It is my firm conviction that this friendship will certainly grow with each passing day," he said. The Chinese leader noted that huge amounts of goods have been shipped to China through the port of Constanta. "But what is more important is that Constanta links many Chinese ports and conveys friendship with them. So we can say Constanta is a very important link in Sino-Romanian friendship," he said amidst warm applause.

Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, made a toast at the beginning of the dinner. He said that the fruitful and friendly talks Hu Yaobang had had with Nicolae Ceausescu represented the good relationship between the Romanian and Chinese Communist parties. Stoian made a point of Constanta County's role in promoting trade and friendship between the two countries and peoples. Since the beginning of 1982, he said, at least 2.8 million tons of goods have been shipped to China from the port of Constanta and 136 Chinese freighters have called at Constanta. Stoian added that the people of Constanta would do everything to enhance the friendship between Romania and China.

Romanian artists presented a rich program of folk songs and dances, including famous pieces by the late Romanian composers Porumbescu and Enescu, adding much to the lively and friendly atmosphere. Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the R.C.P. Central Committee, was present. Also attending were members of Hu Yaobang's party, including Qin Jiwei and Qiao Shi.



SIXTH CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 3 JUNE

OW061228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1005 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the CPPCC National Committee decided at its session held today that the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be held in Beijing on 3 June, 1983.

Authorized by the 23d Session of the Standing Committee, the Presidium session held today made some individual rearrangements of the namelist basically adopted at the 23d Session of the Standing Committee. After the rearrangements, the total number of members to attend the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be 2,036.

Today's session was presided over by Vice Chairman Liu Lantao, and among those present at the session were Lu Dingyi, Xu Deheng, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Burhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Giwu.

Den May Retire

OW080833 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 8 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (KYODO) -- According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the name of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee (CPPCC), is not included in a list of 2,036 new members of the 6th National Committee of the CPPCC, approved 7 May by the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, a democratic united front organization of China, and Deng's retirement from the CPPCC chairmanship appears to be a certainty. The Sixth CPPCC National Committee is scheduled to be called into session in June.

Deng was elected chairman at the First Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, convened in 1978, and also presided over the Fifth Session last year, at which rules were revised. However, Deng, who has been calling for the rejuvenation of leaders for some time past, appears to have declined to run for the Sixth CPPCC National Committee in order to help promote a generation change in the CPPCC leadership.

Deng did not attend a meeting of the CPPCC National Committee leaders (comprising chairman and vice chairmen), which was held in Beijing on 6 May.

The new National Committee is characterized by a reduction of the proportion taken up by Communist Party members from the previous 60 percent to 40 percent, and an increase in the number of representatives of minority nationalities, religious circles, patriotic personages and intellectuals -- measures taken to strengthen the united front.

As exceptional cases, descendants of Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao, Qing Dynasty bureaucrats, and Confucius' descendants from the 76th and 77th generations are also included in the new members.

Breakdown of Committee Membership

OW071045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- The namelist of members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee was released by the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee today.



There are 2,036 members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. A breakdown according to the participating units is as follows:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The Communist Party of China                           | 76  |
| The Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee                | 50  |
| The China Democratic League                            | 50  |
| The China Democratic National Construction Association | 50  |
| Nonparty democrats                                     | 50  |
| The China Association for Promoting Democracy          | 25  |
| The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party      | 25  |
| China Zhi Gong Dang                                    | 12  |
| Jiusan Society   | 25  |
| The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League           | 12  |
| The Chinese Communist Youth League                     | 12  |
| The All-China Federation of Trade Unions               | 80  |
| The All-China Women's Federation                       | 74  |
| The All-China Youth Federation                         | 14  |
| The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce      | 50  |
| The All-China Taiwan Compatriots Association           | 18  |
| Literary and art circles                               | 132 |
| Scientific and technological circles                   | 270 |
| Social science circles                                 | 77  |
| Agricultural and forestry circles                      | 102 |
| Education circles                                      | 160 |
| Physical cultural circles                              | 30  |
| Press and publishing circles                           | 35  |
| Medical and public health circles                      | 109 |
| Organizations for friendship with foreign countries    | 36  |
| Social relief and welfare organizations                | 21  |
| National minorities                                    | 88  |
| Returned Overseas Chinese                              | 31  |
| Hong Kong and Macao compatriots                        | 44  |
| Religious circles                                      | 44  |
| Personages attending by special invitation             | 234 |

#### Yang Jingren Comments

OW071230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The formation of the new National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) demonstrates further cooperation between the Communist Party of China and democratic parties, non-party persons, representatives of minority nationalities, religious figures and other outstanding individuals, a top Communist Party official said here today.

The Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee today approved the formation of its new sixth national committee, composed of 2,036 members.

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, said that the biggest change in the new C.P.P.C.C. National Committee is the reduction of the number of Communists in the committee.

Communists now account for 40 percent of the total, compared to 60 percent of the previous one. The reduction of Communists, Yang Jingren said, makes way for more non-communist representatives in the united front organization.

"This will contribute to the absorbing of all useful ideas in order to run our country better," he said.

More than any previous committee, he said, the present panel has recruited numerous representatives of minority nationalities, the religious community, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese who have returned to the country. Among the new members, 178 are representatives from 36 minority nationalities, a 20 percent increase; 45 religious figures, double that of the fifteenth committee; and 47 compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao and 33 people of Taiwan origin as against 20 and 17, respectively, in the previous one. In addition, Yang Jingren said, with the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and "compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao" listed as two new participants, the organization now has 31 participants.

Yang Jingren said that another characteristic of the current National Committee is the increase of the number of intellectuals, particularly those middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions to the country's modernizations. They are considered to be in their prime and capable both morally and professionally. This is expected to enliven the work of the C.P.P.C.C., he said. Yang Jingren cited the case of the increased members from literature, arts, scientific and technical fields and from news and publication institutions, now totalling 430, 1.5 times more than the last committee.

An additional characteristic of the current committee is the participation of 11 foreigners of Chinese nationality as its members. Yang Jingren explained that during the long years of the Chinese revolution, many foreign friends made light of travelling thousands of miles to China to contribute their youth to the Chinese revolution and socialist construction. Many of them have taken Chinese nationality and became Chinese citizens. The eleven are representatives invited to take part in discussing state affairs. Among them are Ma Haide (George Hatem), adviser to the Ministry of Public Health; Israel Epstein, editor-in-chief of the magazine CHINA RECONSTRUCTS; Sidney Shapiro, expert working in CHINA PICTORIAL; Hans Muller, vice-president of Beijing Medical College; and Richard Frey, adviser to the Institute of Information of Medical Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Yang Jingren said that the members of the National Committee also include some descendants of historic figures in China's various historical periods, such as descendants of Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao, both reformers in Qing Dynasty; Li Yuanhong, president of the northern warlords governments; Huang Xing, one of the leaders of the 1911 revolution and patriotic generals Cai E and Li Liejun. Descendants of 76th and 77th generation of Confucius, Chinese ancient educator, are also among the members.

In a word, Yang Jingren said, the current committee fully embodies unity of China's united front. In such a populous country of China, the role of the C.P.P.C.C., which is a kind of united front organization to develop socialist democracy, is to unite all patriotic force that can be united with. The current committee is in itself a product of seven months' of ongoing, democratic consultation among the Chinese Communist Party, various democratic parties and related people's organizations, Yang Jingren concluded.

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT PRODUCTS OPENS

## Chen Muhua Cuts Ribbon

OW070901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of products from enterprises using foreign investment opened here this morning with State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua cutting the ribbon. The 20-day exhibition, sponsored by the ministry, features 38 enterprises, including factories, farms, hotels and the Shijingshan tourist center in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province. Among the products on show are garments and materials from Beijing, Dalian, Shanghai and Suzhou; foods from the Beijing Air Catering Company, Ltd. which has expanded its service to 15 international airlines and wine from the Sino-French joint venture winery already famous for its "dynasty" dry white wine. On display are also television sets produced by Fujian-Hitachi, Ltd. and cassette recorders of a Shenzhen company. Last year 180,000 color and black-white TV sets with hi-fi quality were produced by Fujian-Hitachi.

Some products of up-to-date techniques made with imported advanced equipment are also demonstrated. Included are nitrile seals for the motor vehicle and aeroplane industries, and industrial process control instruments and systems.

Initial results of cooperation between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation and foreign oil companies are also presented.

More than 80 joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment have been set up in the past four years, as well as 700 cooperative enterprises and thousands of projects in the forms of compensation trade, processing of imported materials and others. The co-investors and cooperators are mainly firms in Hong Kong, Japan, West Germany, the Philippines, Switzerland and the United States.

## Officials Visit

OW082020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and State Councillors Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Kang Shien and Zhang Jingfu this evening visited the exhibition of products of enterprises using foreign investment which opened here May 7. While viewing the exhibits of the 38 participating enterprises including joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and compensation trade projects, they showed keen interest in consumer goods and machines produced with imported techniques and enquired about the economic results of those enterprises in detail.

They agreed to import more advanced equipment and technology as the exhibition showed that, with imported technology, the quality and quantity of many products have been raised and technical level and efficiency improved.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1526 GMT on 8 May also carried a report on Chinese leaders visiting the exhibition. It says: "Accompanied by Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, Kang Shien and Zhang Jingfu this evening visited the exhibition of products of enterprises using foreign investment."]



PRC, TAIPEI TABLE TENNIS TEAMS CONVERSE IN TOKYO

OWO71619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) decided at its congress today to admit China's Taipei Table Tennis Association as an associate member. President of the ITTF Roy Evans said during the discussion that China's Taipei Table Tennis Association has modified its regulations, applied for ITTF membership and paid membership dues, which conform with the admission procedures. He agreed to admit it as ITTF's associate member.

He added that if the association strictly abides by the 1979 Nagoya resolution of the International Olympic Committee, it will be admitted as an ITTF full member at a congress to be held two years later.

President of the Chinese Table Tennis Association Xu Yinsheng said at the meeting, "Taiwan is part of China. The paddlers of the Taiwan Province are our own flesh and blood. We hope to make joint efforts with them to promote table tennis and exchange experience with them". He urged the ITTF president, the ITTF council and member organizations to supervise the implementation of the International Olympic Committee's resolution by China's Taipei Table Tennis Association in the coming two years.

After the congress unanimously agreed to admit the Taipei association as an associate member, Li Longxun, the secretary general, and Chen Wande, executive director, of the Taipei association entered the hall to attend the meeting. Xu Yinsheng had conversations with them during breaks at the meeting.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 7 May carries a 3-minute related report, which adds: "During breaks in the meeting, Xu Yinsheng shook hands with the representatives of the Taipei Table Tennis Association one by one."]

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

HK051230 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0817 GMT 5 May 83

[Commentary by Si Min: "U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan Are Not in the Interest of the Taiwan Compatriots" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Recently, those who are in power in the United States declared that they would increase arms sales to Taiwan in accordance with the "Taiwan Relations Act" so as not to "give up" Taiwan, an "ally and a friend." The Taiwan authorities applauded this, saying that it is in the interest of Taiwan.

What are Taiwan's interests? Are they the interests of the people of Taiwan or those of someone else? We may say that this is in the selfish interest of a few people but we can never say that this is in the interest of the people of Taiwan!

As we all know, the reunification and prosperity of the motherland have always been the common desire of the Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan.



They are also in the fundamental interest of the people of Taiwan. For a long time, the Taiwan compatriots have suffered from the oppression and plunder of imperialists and colonialists. Consequently, they have a deep understanding of the importance of their motherland's reunification and prosperity, and for this reason, the people of Taiwan have waged a protracted heroic struggle, advancing wave upon wave.

Today, the situation at home and abroad is favorable for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the country and the nation, and out of consideration of not causing the Taiwan compatriots to suffer from war and other disasters, the CPC has adopted a major policy of reunification by peaceful means. At present, more and more compatriots at home and abroad are talking about reunification and are promoting reunification. Under these circumstances, if the atmosphere in the Taiwan Strait is further relaxed and if the Taiwan authorities give up the "three nos" policy, it will be very possible that the great cause of the motherland's reunification will be realized earlier. At this time, the United States increases its arms sales to the Taiwan authorities, declares that it will uphold the "Taiwan Relations Act" and interferes in China's internal affairs. The atmosphere has thus deteriorated in the Taiwan Strait, encouraged the Taiwan authorities to adhere to its erroneous "three nos" position, and created an obstacle in the way of China's reunification by peaceful means. This has seriously damaged the dignity of the Chinese nation and the fundamental interests of the people of Taiwan. It is not strange for the U.S. imperialists to act in this way but it is difficult to understand why the Taiwan authorities applauded this. This can only show that the Taiwan authorities do not take the interests of the people of Taiwan into account.

U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have increased Taiwan's military expenditures, increased the burden of the Taiwan compatriots and directly harmed the economic interests of the people of Taiwan.

For a long time, major U.S. munitions merchants have regarded places under the control of the KMT as places for dumping munitions and reaping enormous profits. In the past, the United States provided several billion dollars' worth of military aid to the KMT in an attempt to prevent the Chinese PLA from winning victory. After the KMT was defeated and fled to Taiwan, the United States continued to provide the KMT with munitions also amounting to several billion dollars. According to information disclosed by U.S. official sources, Taiwan has all along been an important market for U.S. arms sales. In 1982, the sales volume reached \$600 million and in 1983 it will increase to \$800 million. This money is earned by the hard toil of the people of Taiwan.

The enormous military expenditure of the Taiwan authorities has fattened the U.S. munitions merchants but made the common people of Taiwan suffer. If the expenditure of the total volume of U.S. arms sales of Taiwan in 1983 is to be borne equally by the people of Taiwan, each has to pay more than \$40. This is not a small sum at all. If this money is used for economic construction and to improve public facilities, the rate of employment will increase and public welfare will also increase. This will be a good deed, yet the Taiwan authorities are not willing to do it. How then can we say that they are "doing people good turns?"

Furthermore, weapons are not ornaments, nor are they a means of production. They cannot bring any good to the people of Taiwan. As disclosed by news reports in Western countries, the United States sells Taiwan a substantial quantity of light arms besides heavy arms. Many of the light arms are for the Army, the police, and the special agents to carry out "antiriot" and "investigation" activities.

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An example is the imported arms used by the Taiwan authorities in suppressing the Kaohsiung incident.

In short, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will never be good tidings for the people of Taiwan but will add a heavy economic burden to them and give rise to grave consequences. The Taiwan authorities were confusing black and white when they said that this was in the interest of Taiwan. Should not people with foresight in Taiwan heighten their vigilance!

TAIWAN PILOT MEETS FELLOW DEFECTORS IN BEIJING

OW072044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Li Dawei, a former Kuomintang Air Force pilot who flew to the mainland on April 22 met here today with other members of the Kuomintang Air Force who had crossed over earlier.

These former members of the Kuomintang Air Force include Tang Shiyao, Li Chun, Yan Lei and Huang Wengang who flew to liberated areas before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, and Xu Tingze, Huang Tianming and Huang Zhicheng, who crossed over from Taiwan after 1949.

Li Dawei, who arrived here from Fuzhou today, said that all had crossed over because they resented the corrupt rule of the Kuomintang.

"I am willing to learn from you and work together with you for the reunification and prosperity of our motherland," he said.

REPORTAGE ON HIJACKING OF PRC PLANE TO S. KOREA

## GIO Director Comments

OW051423 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 5 (CNA) -- James C.Y. Soong, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], said Thursday people here are glad to learn that a group of mainland compatriots successfully seized a Chinese Communist airliner and flew to South Korea. The Chinese Communist commercial airliner with 105 people aboard landed at a South Korean military air strip near Seoul Thursday to seek freedom, a South Korean Defense Ministry spokesman announced.

Commenting on the matter, the government spokesman said that all aboard the plane will be welcome if they wish to return to their free motherland here. Soong pointed out that the plane's flight to freedom, one successful example in a series of plane-snatching incidents which have occurred in the Chinese mainland during the past year, fully indicates that despite strict control measures taken by the Chinese Communists, they cannot dampen people's longing for liberty and their strong will to seek freedom.

The director general said the government is keeping contact with the Government of the Republic of Korea on the matter.

Meanwhile, Wang Chao-yuan a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said the ministry is watching developments in the matter closely and awaiting a detailed report from the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Korea.

## Respecting Will of Hijackers Urged

OW061435 Taipei CNA in English 1409 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 6 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Embassy of the Republic of China in the Republic of Korea to maintain close contact and coordinate with the Korean Government on solving the matter relating to the flight to freedom of a Chinese Communist commercial plane from mainland China, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Friday.

Wang stressed the importance of the cordial friendship between this nation and South Korea. He expressed the hopes the Government of the Republic of Korea will respect the free will of the freedom seekers.

## Seoul Embassy Issues Statement

OW081055 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Republic of China's embassy in the ROK issued a statement this afternoon, expressing the hope that the ROK Government will regard and handle the incident of the Chinese Communist passenger plane that landed in Korea as purely an act of opposing tyranny and seeking freedom and will respect the passengers' free will.

Concerning the landing in Korea on 5 May of a Chinese Communist passenger plane with six freedom seekers aboard it, (Liu Kai-ju), spokesman of the ROC Embassy in Korea said that one point must be clarified: since the six freedom seekers did not commandeer the passengers nor the plane in exchange for other political demands, it must not be considered an ordinary hijacking incident.

For humanitarian reasons and human rights, the action must be regarded as one of opposing communist tyranny and seeking freedom, the spokesman said.

If some North Korean people had sought freedom in a similar manner and had expressed their wish to go to Korea after landing in Japan or Taiwan, would the ROK Government like to see the host countries send them back to North Korea? he asked.

Since the passengers aboard the plane were not under the coercion and control of the freedom seekers, they too must be allowed to decide their destinations, in accordance with humanitarian reasons and human rights, the spokesman stressed.

Scores of representatives of Overseas Chinese in Inchon, Uijongbu and Seoul gathered this afternoon to express welcome and support for the six insurgents. An Overseas Chinese leader has expressed the wish that the ROK Government, acting in the manner of an anticommunist nation that safeguards freedom and democracy, will heed the wish of the Overseas Chinese in Korea, handle the case with great care and send the insurgents where they wish to go after going through the proper legal procedure.

#### Foreign Minister Meets ROK Envoy

OW071434 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 7 (CNA) -- The Republic China's Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Saturday met with Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon for talks on matter relating to the freedom seekers who forced a Chinese Communist commercial airliner to land at a military air base near Seoul Thursday. Chu reiterated the Chinese Government stand by asking the Government of the Republic of Korea to respect the human rights and free will of the freedom seekers.

Kim said that he would convey the Chinese Government's position on the matter to the Korean Government.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and lasted for about 30 minutes.

#### 'Grave Concerns' Over Shen's Trip

OW071441 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 7 (CNA) -- The Republic of China Government has conveyed its grave concerns to the South Korean Government about Communist Chinese Civil Aviation Director Shen Tu's trip to Seoul, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, indicated Saturday.

According to foreign wire service reports, Shen left Peking for Seoul Saturday to negotiate the return of the Chinese Communist Trident airliner and its passengers. The plane was forced to land in South Korea by six freedom seekers Thursday.

Wang made the statement while answering reporters' question.



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